rapid transit for the city is James Turner of 708 test 138th street. For many years Mr. Turner was the senior member of the banking firm of Purper Brothers, whose banking house was in the building now occupied by the Fourth Cational Bank, at 14 Nassau street, which building Turner Brothers built. Up to the time fr. Turner retired from Wall street he was largely interested in railroads. He built the first surface road that the city of Buffalo had, se was interested in the Central Pacific, the thern Pacific, and other Western roads, and he was also one of those to furnish the money building the first elevated road in New York. That road ran up Greenwich street, from the Battery to Cortlandt street, and up Ninth avenue to Thirtieth street.

Mr. Turner, believing that no sane person can question the city's need for increased rapid transit, is unable to understand how any sane person who has given the subject any attention can approve the underground scheme proposed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. Having been interested in the building of several railroads, Mr. Turner believes that when he talks about rapid transit he is discussing a subject about which he knows something. In conversa tion with a reporter of THE SUN on Friday be "Before I give my views on rapid transit, let

us understand each other clearly. Such an un-Sater on. It is many years since I was in active ss. I am an old man now, and I don't care to engage in any controversy with any one. To attend to my own affairs keeps me quite as usy as I care to be. I do, however, take an init. I feel that what is good for the city is good for all its citizens, and I also believe in the converse of that proposition. Because I hold these two beliefs is the reason that I am unalterably sed to the underground system of rapid opposed to the underground system of rapi transit proposed by the Rapid Transit Commis rs. My opposition is not based on the fact that I have an axe to grind for myself or for any seted directly or indirectly, in any of the com only called rapid transit to the citizens "Having thus prefaced what I am about to

say, let me add that I am opposed to the under-ground system of rapid transit for three reasons. First, the proposed road cannot be built for any thing like the proposed estimate of \$35,000, 900, and it cannot be built in anything like five years, the time estimated by the engineer of the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the construc-tion of the road. Second, the road will not pay when constructed, and, third, the damages to abutting property owners will be so great that the city's treasury would be awamped in paying

"Now, I have no fleely spun legal argument to make in support of these reasons for you plain horse-seane notions. The Commissioners say that their road can be built for \$35,000,000, and, perhaps, for less. The work is to be almost altogether underground. That, of course, if you don't believe it, ask any railroad man who has ever had to do any tunnelling which is the more expensive, to lay rails on the surface or indeed to many antisfaction, at any rate, let me any attisfaction, at any rate, let me any attisfaction at a let a certain coat. The time limit of the property of the done by a certain lime and at a certain coat. The time limit on both has expired and the contract price has been creatily exceeded in each expect with reference to the tunnel?

"The not much given to prophecies, but I venture the prediction that; if the proposed road is even multit in the coat that the more than the read would would pay, do you suppose there would be all this backing and filling and court proceedings before work on the job could commence? Why, you game, if this scheme, the coat of construction the read would would pay, do you suppose there would be all this backing and filling and court proceedings before work on the job could commence? Why, you game, if this scheme is a supplemental to the county of the county in the read would would pay, do you suppose there would be ready to the county in the ready would be any pred in putting it in a hole in the ground. "Thirty five million dollars, or twice that amount, will be a sure began place? If you did, were you pleased with the proposed road, you know that the plans of the proposed road, you know that the plans of the proposed of the did would pay the proposed road will end at th

thereof.

Among the incorporators named in the act were thenry Hilton, William R. Travers, Peter Ceoper, Alexander T. Stewart, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., August Belmont, Wilson G. Hutt, Horace Greeler, Charles A. Isana, John J. Agnew, William Butler Duncan, John Jacob Astor, Levi P. Morton, James Turrer, Nelson J. Water-arty, Edward K. William M. Tweed, Jr., Richard H. Sweeny, William M. Tweed, Jr., Richard B. Connony and John M. Rivie Davison.

According to act or incorporation, the road was 10 be a vinduct, to be further ough the

block might be purchased or taken by the company. The yielded was to be built or collumns or pillars. The route of the road was to be substantially as follows: "Beginning at or mar Chambers street, between Broadway and Chatham street; north through the blocks and across streets between Broadway and Chatham street; north through the blocks and cross streets to and across at the Bowery, in the vicinity of Bond street or Great Jones streets, and passing northeasterly between Third avenue and the East River to the Harlem River. Another branch of said railway or viaduct shall diverge westerly from the first mentioned line at Houston or Bleecker street, between blocks and across streets to and across streets to and across streets between blocks and across streets to and across Broadway, to and across streets to and across Broadway, to and across streets westerly between blocks and across streets to and across Broadway, to and across streets to and across Broadway, to and across streets west of Sixth avenue and west of Central Park to the Harlem River or Spuyten by the Commission:

Ex-Judge Henry Hilton, who was really the father of the scheme, was elected the President of the company, and Hugh Smith was chosen vice-President. William Buller Duncan Treasurer, and Edward P. Barker Secretary. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors more than a million dollars was subscribed for stook. The cost of the road was estimated at \$15,000,000 and it was to be completed within two years. After the incorporators had raised \$1,000,000 the Legislature empowered the city to subscribe to the capital stock of the company. So profitable, however, did the scheme appear to those inverseted in it that it was decided to ask for no aid from the city. Just as work was about to be begun the exposure of the Tweed ring took place and the whole thing was abandous to be begun the exposure of the Tweed ring took place and the whole thing was abandous to be begun the exposure of the Tweed ring took place and the whole thing was aband to be be

about to be segun the exposure of the Iween ring took place and the whole thing was abandoned.

"It is quite as possible," continued Mr. Turner, "to build that road now as it was in 1871. I believe it could be built for \$60,000,000, and the road would own the property, which would at least be worth what it cost. Revive the charter and private capital sufficient to build the road would be subscribed in no time. The construction would be say, there would be an east and west line, and the whole thing could be completed in two years. I don't suppose, however, there's any use of thinking about anything but holes in the ground so long as the present Rapid Transit Commission exists. This commission has already spent nearly \$400,000 of the city's money and the city has no rapid transit. If the Tammany members of the new Legislature really want to do a good thing for the city, they will do their yest to legislate the Commissioners out of office."

### NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE. Programme of the Republicans for the Coming

TRENTON, Jan. 2.-The Republican Senators will hold a conference in this city on Friday evening of this week to select the officers of the next Senate and discuss their policy concerning legislation. The legislative session will begin on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 11. Gov. Griggs will not resign before the following week, and if there are any complications at Washington over the confirmation of Attorney-General Mc-Kenna as Justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor's resignation will be delayed until they are removed. His nomination and confirmation as Attorney-General of the United States are expected to immediately follow Mo-Kenna's confirmation, and the Governor will at once take charge of the department.

Senator Foster M. Voorbees of Union county and will vacate that office to become Acting Governor as soon as Gov. Griggs resigns. A movement is on foot to give a dinner to the Governor and Senator Voorbees early in the session, and there will also be a public reception in the Executive Chamber to mark the change in administration. Senator William H. Skirm of Mercer county will be chosen President pro tem, of the Senate and will preside after Presi dent Voorbees moves into the Executive de partment. These arrangements have been informally agreed upon by the Republican Senators and formal ratification will be made at

informally agreed upon by the Republican Senators and formal ratification will be made at Friday evening's conference.

There will be but few changes in the Senate's clerical staff. Henry B. Rolinson of Itahway has been Secretary for three years, and will give way. Frank Frey, a Camden newspaper man, is the only prominent candidate for the place, but he is being opposed almost unanimously by his co-workers on the Camden newspapers. If they succeed in downing him, Augustus S. Harber of Woodbury will probably be selected. Other places will become vacant by reason of the failure of the Republicans to elect Senators in a few counties. It is unwritten iaw in Jersey that no man can retain office if his county goes back on the party in power.

David O. Watkins of Glodeester county will be speaker of the House. Essex county might have secured the honor for George W. Porter, but preferred a number of the salaried places. The indications are that the county will demand more than she will receive. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas H. Jones of Essex is slated for the clerkship. He is the man made locally famous in a nominating convention three years ago by a delegate who urged his nomination by exclaiming: "Why be kisses his own wife." This took with the convention and Jones has aimee been popular.

Theodore Gaddis of Essex will be Assistant Engrossing Clerk, and the county also asks for the places of Sergeant-ta-ta-ms, eight doorkeepers and a dozen pages. Charles H. Folwell of Burlington county will be emprossing clerk. The disposal of the minor House places will be made at the caucus to be held on the evening of the organization. Ex-Assemblyman Charles F. Hopkins of Morris county will be Reading Clerk. United States Senator Sewell, the Republican State leader, has sat upon the proposition for a constitutional convention, the main object of which would be to divide the State into Senatorial districts based upon population, to supersed the present system of Senatorial representation by counties. The Senators and Assemblymen from all t

which would be to divide the State into Senatorial districts based upon population, to supersede the present system of Senatorial representation by counties. The Senators and Assemblymen from all the smaller counties will oppose the proposition, which is favored by Hudson and Essex, and would give to them, with the aid of one or two more counties, entire control o both Senate and House. The smaller counties now control the Senate.

A matter that excites great interest concerns the probability of Assemblyman-elect Simpson of Hudson county presenting himself to be sworn in at the organization of the House. He is under indictment jointly with Assistant Prosecutor Noonan for conspiracy to defeat justice in Hudson county. His friends believe he will remain away until after his trial, but others believe that he will be on hand and demand to be sworn with the other members. The Republicans will consider the Simpson case at their caucus during the session.

Half a dozen Commissioners appointed to revise and codify as many different subjects in the State laws will report. Senator Johnson of Bergen county will reintroduce his bill providing for railroad commissioners, to secure the abolition of grade crossings, and to settle matters now controlled by the various municipalities through which the railroads pass. It will be opposed by the companies, as is evidenced by a recent interview with Gen. Seweli, who says that an arbitrary law of the kind proposed and executed by the men who would fill the positions of Commissioners could be made to bankrupt the railroads and the municipalities and townships. He says the proposition is unwarranted by any experience of a railroad commission that the Pennsylvania Company has looked into, as in other States they have been by no means a success.

other States they have been by no means a success.

Before resigning Gov. Griggs will make nearly all the appointments that are to be made during the session. These will include a judge and prosecutor in Hudson county to succeed Judge Hudspeth and Prosecutor Winfield, a chief of the Hureau of Labor Statistics to succeed Charles H. Simmerman, judges and prosecutors in several counties and a number of members of State boards. The Governor and Scnator Voorhees have conferred on the subject. Appointments not requiring Scnatorial confirmation, and to places likely to be affected by legislation during the session, will be left to Acting-Governor Voorhees.

## Half Blinded His Wife.

John Murray of 325 Tenth avenue, a car driver, was held in \$500 bail in the West Fiftyfourth Street Court yesterday for destroying the sight of his wife, Catherine's, eye while beating her on Christmas day. He was arrested on New Year's day, while beating her again.

The Weather. The cold wave was felt yesterday over the New England and middle Atlantic States. The crest was over the St. Lawrence Valley, moving rapidly eastward. In Canada the temperature was from 5° to 30° below zero. The coldeat in the United States was 12° below, at Northfield, Vt.: Albany had 2° below.

It was growing warmer very rapidly over all the country west of New York and Pennsylvania; it will be much warmer here after this morning. In this city yesterday it was fair and cold; lowest official temperature 9.5°, highest 22°; average humidity 75 per cent.; wind northwest, average velocity 10 miles an hour: barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.10, 8 P. M. 30.08. The thermometer at the United States Weather Bu-

au register	ed the t	empera	ture yesterd	ay as f	llowa
A. M	1898.	1597.	6 P. M	1846.	1897
M. P. M.	17*	42.	0 P. M	19	10
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			high on the		

in the northern portion; warmer; southwest winds.
For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia threatening weather, followed by fair; warmer; southerly to southwesterly winds.

For eastern New York, fair, preceded by light may

Por western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Ohio, partly cloudy, with I gut snow on the lakes, foilowed by fair; warmer; high southwest winds, becom-

"No attempt is made to remove the existing

silver dollars, nor to change their legal tender quality; on the contrary, a place is provided for them in the circulation by forbidding the issue of any paper money other than silver certifidenominations below \$10. The silver currency, which will be in the hands of the peo ple, must be kept on a parity with gold, as is now provided by law, and this should be done by requiring the Treasury to give gold for a silver dollar on demand. Consequently when it is known that a silver dollar can be exchanged for gold it will circulate freely (in the form of being diminished, will be unified on a certain basis. And, as all this silver currency will be needed to meet the demands for large change (when other paper below \$10 is retired), it will not be presented for redemption at the Treasury, and it will create no strain on the gold reserves. But no more silver dollars should be

"The Commission contend that the ten different kinds of money now in use create an anomalous and confusing situation. Moreover, the whole fabric rests on too slender a reserve of gold. It is urged that the demand obligations f the Government should not be used as money. because they may be, and have been, presented for gold to the injury of the nation's credit. This causes grave doubts as to the standard on

for gold to the injury of the nation's credit. This causes grave doubts as to the standard on which the business operations of the country rest. Everything which, by experience, creates uncertainty and hurts trade, hinders prosperity and should be removed.—Hence the fiscal affairs of the Treasury relating to the receipt and disbursement of public revenue should be entirely reparated from the monetary functions dealing with the exchange and redemption of the currency. By establishing a separate division of issue and redemption in the Treasury, it will be impossible to take away funds set apart for the protection of our monetary system and use them for current expenditures.

"Above all, it is regarded as dangerous to maintain the present practice of using Gov rument demand obligations as money. Our fathers never made anything full legal-tender money except gold and sliver, but in the stress of civil war, confusing the fiscal and monetary functions of the State, forms of debt due on demand were used as money, not as the result of deliberation, but of emergency conditions. They were issued exactly because there were no resources in the Treasury, and so they depreciated, drove out gold, furnished a fluctuating sandard, increased the national debt enormously, caused a change in prices whenever the credit of the paper standard fluctuated, reduced the purchasing power of wages, and by causing unexpected changes in the level of prices, gave rise to extraordinary speculation, increased the swertry of commercial crises, and placed the small producer at a disadvantage with the large operator. For seventeen years (1862—1879) the Government paper was a falsified promise, and our standard was based on this lie. Trade and industry became speculative. Men of large wealth can take care of themselves, but men of small means should be protected from the evils arising from such uncertainty of the standard.

"It the demand obligations of the Government are used as money, reserves must always be kept on hand to redeem them. They are

The mere credit of the United States behind its notes is too vague a thing, its power to tax is too remote, to provide cash on hand for instant use. So far as expense is concerned, this debt could have been more easily borne by changing it into low-interest-bearing bonds.

"For these and other reasons the Commission strong'y urges the Government to withdraw its demand obligations now used as money, decline to provide gold for exporters, and put the burden and expense of maintaining a redeemable paper circulation upon the banks. In order to meet the demand obligations, the present reserves of gold in the Treasury furnish a beginning to be set aside in the Division of Issue and Redemption; and to meet possible contingencies the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized

reservos of gold in the Treasury furnish a beginning to be set aside in the Division of Issue and Redemption; and to meet possible contingencies the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell bonds whenever the reserves need replenishment. In this way, or from surplus revenue, the demand obligations (that is, United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890) can be gradually removed, and the cost to the country can be reduced; while this process will also give the inestimable advantage of ceasing to use demand debts as money, of simplifying our currency, and of adding to confidence in the certainty of our standard. By the plan of the commission, Government paper is withdrawn in the first five years only so fast as the banking currency expands, so that contraction cannot possibly take place; if United States notes are cancelled their place will be taken by the gold paid out for them, or by the expansion of bank notes, under the new system proposed; and in the following five years all the remaining United States notes are to be retired.

"The demand obligations of the United States were put forth solely because there were no funds in the Treasury to redeem them. The notes were only evidence that property had been received and used up for services or supplies or public buildings ino longer available assets). The Government by the sature of the operation did not retain, as the notes went out, any property immediately convertible into coin with which to redeem its demand issues. They were not a money based on property; they were only a debt. On the other hand, a bank note is neves issued (fraud, of course, excluded) except for a consideration in negotiable property of equal or greater value. The bank note comes forth as the sequel of a business transaction, and is based on the active property of the country which is passing between producers and consumers. This property is always negotiable and always equal to the duty of meeting the note liability. Bank notes are as sound as the business transactions of the coun

the circulation, while by the very process of their issue bank notes alone can be automatically adjusted to the changing transactions of the business community.

"In view of the scarcity of United States bonds they cannot long be regarded as a basis for circulation. Moreover, any bond security of a higher character yields a low rate of interest, and in a time of stringency, when borrowers need loans and the market rate of interest is high, there is no inducement to buy these bonds to increase circulation. Hence under the present system, when notes would be most needed, it is least profitable to issue them. While providing for a partial use of bonds for securing notes (25 per cent. of the capital), the commission proposed that notes beyond this should be issued on all instead of a part of the resources of a bank, and after ten years that no special bond security should be required. Hanks may issue notes up to 60 per cent. of their capital without restraint; for issues beyond 60 per cent. and up to 100 per cent. for those beyond 80 per cent. and up to 100 per cent. for those beyond 80 per cent. and up to 100 per cent. for those beyond 80 per cent. and up to 100 per cent. for those beyond 80 per cent. and up to 100 per cent. for those beyond 80 per cent. and up to 100 per cent. for those bank, and in addition, upon the stockholders lishility. Moreover, all banks issuing notes contribute 5 per cent. of their circulation as a perimalent guarantee fund. For daily redemptions banks should keep a 5 per cent. redemptions banks should keep a 5 per cent. redemption fund in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency. Banks of \$25,000 capital may be established in places of 4,000 capital may be catablished in places of 4,000 capital may be catablished sales of the security in the form of total assets counting consideration of stockholders li

FIGHT BETWEEN WATCHMEN.

Ex-Policeman's Assallants Reld to 9500 to Most

THE SUN, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

Thomas McGrath of 177 East Seventy-third street and John Rooney, who lives at 147 West Sixty-seventh street, watchmen in the employ of the Holmes Electric Protective Company were held in \$500 ball each in the Yorkville Court yesterday to keep the peace for three

Michael Ward, a retired policeman, formerly a wrestler, who is now employed as a private watchman to guard the houses of Henry G. Marquand. William C. Whitney, John D. Crimmins, President Frederick D. Tappen of the

Marquand. William C. Whitney, John D. Crimmins, President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, and of other residents in the neighborhood of Madison areaue and Sixty-eighth street, charged the two men with assaulting him shortly before midnight Saturday night.

Ward, who lives at 218 East Seventy-fourth street, had his head in bandages covering four scalp wounds, which required fifteen stitches to close. Rooney's head was also done up in bandages, which concealed the marks of a club fight between the three men. The Holmes watchinen were in uniform, that of Rooney's being stained with blood. Two clubs similar to police nightaticks, covered with blood, were on Magistrate Pool's bench as evidence of the battle. The three men patrol in front of houses in the same neighborhood and there has been ill feeling between them since one night a week ago, when Ward discovered a basement door on Rooney's post open and called a policeman to go into the house to see if there were any burglars there.

Ward told Magistrate Pool that the two Holmes watchmen assaulted him at Madison avenue and Sixty-ninth street on Saturday night with their clubs. He retalisted with his club until knocked down by McGratb. Both then ran away. He arrested the last-named later, and Rooney was arrested when he went to the Presbyterian Hospital to get treated.

### KRAMER'S SLAYER FLEES. ccording to the Police Frank Young Wa

Frank Young of 284 Bleecker street, Williams burg, who, it is alleged, threw a stone matchsafe at Philip Kramer in Marquardt's saloon at Irving avenue and Himrod street, early on the which resulted in Kramer's death, has not been arrested. Young is a brassmoulder and boarded with Mrs. Caroline Schwarzmuller. He bears a good reputation. According to a statement good reputation. According to a statement made yesterday by Police Captain Early of the Hamburg avenue station, Kramer was in a quarrelsome mood when he, with three or four friends, went into the saloon. It is alleged that, without provocation, Kramer and the young men with him set upon Young and dragged him around the saloon. Young seized the matchsafe and hurled it at his tormentors. The weapon struck Kramer on the head. His skull was fractured, and he died at 12:30 A. M. yesterday in the house of his uncle. Henry Fiedler, at 281 Himrod street. Eight hours after Kramer received his injuries Dr. Burr, who was in attendance, reported the assault to the police. When Capt, Early went to Young's house he was informed that Young had gone away half an hour before.

### A FRUITLESS HOLD-UP.

Schuabel's New Year's Eve Attempt at Rob bery Did Not Net Him One Cent.

Richard Schnabel, 34 years old, a painter, of 540 Liberty street, Union Hill, was arrested last night charged with attempting to rob José Tus cano of 508 John street, West Hoboken, on New Year's eve. Tuscano alleges that while he was Year's eve. Tuscano alleges that while he was drinking with two friends, James Henry and John Topalao. In his home on Friday night, Schnable entered, drew a rovolver, and compelled them to hold up their hands. He then searched their pockets, Tuscano says, but found no money. He left the house after warning the party that he would shoot the first man who attempted to follow him.

Schnabel said that he was drunk and did not remember the incident. He was released in \$200 bail to appear for examination before Recorder Schelton.

Justice Woodward Succeeds Justice Bradley, Justice John Woodward has been assigned by Gov. Black to succeed Justice George B. Bradthe Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Justice Bradley retired from the bench on Friday under the age limit of 70 years. The Appellate Division will now consist of Presiding Justice William W. Goodrich, Justice Edgar M. Cullen, Justice William Hartlett, Justice Edward W. Hatch, and Justice John Woodward. The Appellate Division will hold its first session for the new year to-morrow. Justice William D. Dickey will preside in Part I. of the Supreme Court during this month. The other assignments are: Part II., Justice Jesse Johnson; Part III., Justice William J. Smith; Part V., Justice Augustus Van Wyck; Special Term for the hearing of motions, Justice Samuel J. Maddox; Special Term for the trial of issues, Justice William J. Gaynor. the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Justice Brad-

Bartender Juchter's Assailant Captured. Otto Gieges was arraigned before Police Jutice Bristow in the Butler Street Court in Brooklyn yesterday charged with having feld niously assaulted Henry Juchter by striking saloon at 479 Seventh avenue on the evening of Dec. 24. He pleaded guilty and was hold for the action of the Grand Jury. When Juchter opened his father's saloon on Dec. 24, Gieges, who carried in his hand a handkerchief containing a paying stone, entered the saloon and called for a drink. Young Juchter turned his back upon Gieges to get the liquor. Gieges leaned over the bar and struck Juchter on the head with the paying stone, stunning him. Gieges then leaped over the bar and stole \$9.60 from the cash drawer. Gieges was arrested early yesterday morning. saloon at 479 Seventh avenue on the evening of

Catholica Buy the Peterson Country Seat. READING, Pa., Jan. 2.-The Polish Catholic Peterson family of Philadelphia, situated jus

of Reading have bought the country seat of the below this city at Flying Hill and known as "Ridgswood." The purchase was made by the Franciscan order and the seat is to be used for the education of Polish women for the Sisterhood and for a Polish orphanage. The Peetrsons spent \$100,000 in fitting up the house and grounds. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-TRIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.. 4 46 | Moon sets.. 8 47 Sandy Hook. 4 15 | Gov.Isl'd. 4 47 | Hell Gate. 6 4 Arrived-Sunday, Jan. 2.

Artived—SUNDAY, Jan. 2.

8a St. Louis, Randie. Southampton Dec. 25.

8a Yunuri. Boyes, Havans.

8a Strathairly, Coulthurst, Hamburg.

8a Strathailan, Macoubray, Campeche.

8a Mount Sephar. Hendry, St. Vincent.

8a Chleago City, Sandoll, Bristol.

8a Elsie Marte. Briners, Rotterdam.

8a Washington, Dincklase, Rotterdam.

8a Gulf Stream, Swain. Philadelphia.

8a Richmond. Glover. Richmond.

8a Princess Anne. Hulphers, Norfolk.

Brig G. B. Lockhari, Sheridan, Curacao, [For later arrivals see Pirst Page.]

SAILED FROM DONESTIC PORTS. Ss Iroquels, from Savannah for New York. OUTGOING STRANSHIPS

Mails Close, ... 8 00 A M ... 11 00 A M Normannia, Genoa.... Caracas, La Guayra.... Seminole, Charleston. El Sud, New Orleans... Sall Wednesday. Jan. 5. St. Louis, Southampton. 7 00 A M Germanic, Liverpool # 90 A M Westernland, Antwerp. 10 00 A M Comal, Galveston. Concho, Havana 1 00 F M INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To-Day Hull New Orleans St. Thomas., Savannah... Due Tuesday, Jan. 4. Antwerp... Shields... Galveston. New Orlean .Liverpoot .. Due Thursday, Jan. 6.

COPS AT THE WRONG CLUB.

LOOKING FOR GAMBLING-POLICE COMMISSIONERS MEMBERS.

Visit to the Building Trades Club Was a Private Investigation Ordered by Pe-lica Commissioners Smith and Andrews. Now that Mayor Strong's Police Commission

ers are no longer in power, the story of a recent police raid has leaked out. It is particularly interesting because two of those Police Commisdoners are members of the club which the police honored by their presence.

The Building Trades Club is the club and

Col. George Moore Smith and Major Avery D. Andrews are leading members of it. The club occupies the top floor of the Townsend building, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street. The raid was made two weeks ago by Police

Captain Sheehan of the Tenderloin precinct, Capt. Sheehan visited the club on the strength of an anonymous letter he had received. The writer of the letter complained that gambling was going on on the top floor of the Townsend building. Capt. Sheehan summoned three of his detectives and set out for the allege

gambling place. reached the Townsend building late in the after oon of Dec. 14 and they lost no time in getting to the top floor. Swinging doors from the main hall on the top floor lead into the reception room of the club. Capt. Sheehan and his men pushed through the swinging doors and were looking about the reception room when an attendant entered. He asked what was wanted. Capt. Sheehan said he wished to see an officer of the club, either the President or the steward. Pretty soon F. Lineman, the steward, appeared. The Police Captain told him he had visited the

"You're at perfect liberty to go wherever you please." said the steward. "There is no gambling here to my knowledge."

Followed by his men Sheehan made a tour of the rooms. While the policemen were so engaged in walked Henry M. Tostevin, the President of the club. Steward Lineman introduced the visitors. President Tostevin indorsed the steward's invitation and accompanied the visitors about the premises. Eventually the policemen departed without finding any evidence of yambling.

Nothing more was beard of the raid until early last week, when Capt. Sheehan was ordered to report at once to Chief McCullagh at Police Headquarters. The Chief asked Sheehan to explain why he had forced his way into a private club. Sheehan told why. Chief McCullagh promptly reported the Captain's story to Commissioners Smith and Andrews, who had demanded that the Captain be called to account.

demanded that the Captain be called to account.

Later some of the members of the club demanded that the policemen concerned be punished. Col. Smith and Major Andrews advised their fellow members to forget the visit of the police like a bad dream. But the indignant members wouldn't forget.

"What would our wives and daughters say," they said, "if they knew we were members of a supposed gambling club?"

They finally woa the two Police Commissioners to their way of thinking, and then the wheels were set going to make trouble for the policemen concerned. The club members demanded a hearing and Chief McCullagh was ordere to arrange it so that both sides could be heard and the story kept from the newspapers. The Chief delegated Inspector Brooks to take the testimony and he set las. Thursday for the hearing.

testimony and he set las. Thursday for the hearing.

The officers of the club were on hand at the appointed time, and so were Capt. Sheehan and his three detectives. The hearing took place in Inspector Brooks's private office at Police Headquarters behind closed doors. The sternographer was sworn to secrecy. The clubmen recited their grievance and Capt. Sheehan and his men told their story.

When the hearing adjourned Inspector Brooks said he would present a copy of the testimony to his superiors. Chief McCullagh got the evidence, and on Friday he laid it before the two interested members or the old Police Board. The board's term of life was limited, and the case was allowed to die with the board. But the clubmen are not satisfied with the board. But the clubmen are not satisfied with the result of the private hearing, and when they learned that so far as their two fellow members were concerned, the matter was dead, several of them threatened to bring the raid before the new Board of Police Convalssioners.

The Hubding Trades Club was organized in Police Convolssioners.

The Buliding Trades Club was organized in 1889 and incorporated in 1892. Most of the big builders and contractors in Greater New York are members. Some of the members besides the two ex-Commissioners, are John D. Crimmins, Francis Sengrist, Jr., John H. Deeves, and Thomas E. Crimmins.

Business Botices.

BOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth avenue, New York.

### DIND.

ACTON .- At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 1. 1898, Charles A. Acton, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, West av., on will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at

SARLOW .- On Sunday, Jan. 2, 1898, at his residence, 405 Clermont av., Brooklyn, N. Y., George Barlow, in his 66th year. Notice of funeral bereafter.

FRANKR. -On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1898, John A. Praser,

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th st., near Madison av., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M. Canadian pape please copy. SCHULTY. -At her residence, 234 Nott av., Long

Island City, Margaret McNulty, wife of the late Robert McNulty, on Sunday, Jan. 2, 1898. Funeral on Wednesday morning from St. Mary's Church, 5th st. and Vernon av., at 9:80 o'clock. HCMOLSON. -On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1898, Robert Nicholson, in his 88th year.
Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 3, at 5 P. M., at

his late residence, 877 Elton av. ORR. -At her residence, 812 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Dec. 31, Mary, widow of Edward Orr, late of

Williamsburg.
Funeral services will be held at St. John's Chape Clermont and Greene ava., on Monday, Jan. S, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Kindly omit flowers. PURSER.—At her residence, 37 West 11th st., on Friday, Dec. 31, 1897, Princilla S., widow of George H. Purser, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence on Monday, Jan. 3, at 11 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at QUIRE. -On Dec. 31, Charles F. Quirk, in his 88d

year.
Funeral from the residence of his late brother,
John N. Quirk, 141 Willow street, Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M. Friends are cordially invited to attend. Omit flowers. New Orleans and

Rock Hapids papers please copy.

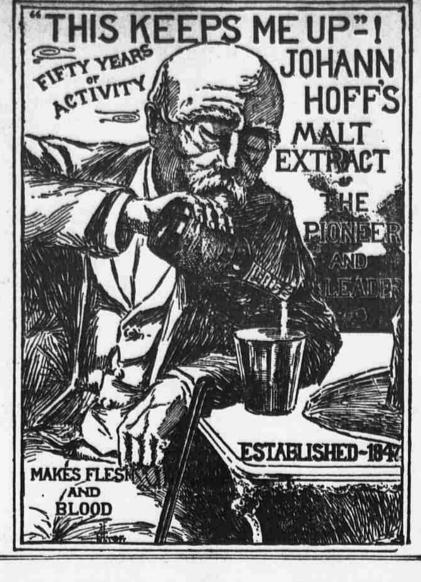
ROACH.—At Liberty, N. Y. on Dec. 31, Julia, beloved daughter of John T. and the late Annie Boach, and granddaughter of the late Alex Moeral from the residence of her father, 180 East

85th st. Funeral services at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M. WOODBUFF.—On Friday morning, Dec. 31, 1897, Morris Woodruff, Jr., aged 27 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 27 East 22d at, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M.

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THE WEEK OF PRAYER, Jan. 3-2, 1898.—Seetings I will be held in New York under the auxiliars of the Evangelical Alliance each afternoon as a o'chock during the week at the Marble Collegiate Church, 39th at, and 5th av. Programme: Mon-ay Confession and Thankegiving, Supplementary Local Topic, Confession of Lack of Connectual Topic, The Christian Privileges of the City, Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, rector St. James Church, Tuosday, the Church Universal, Local Topic, the Promotion of Interdenoninational Life in Greater New York, Dr. Stephen P. Cadman, pastor Metropolitan Temple; Wedne-day, Nations and Their Ruiers, Local Topic, the Authorities of Our City, Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor West End Presunal Devotion to Stunday School Work, Dr. H. A. Stimson, pastor Manhattan Congregational Church; Friday, Foreign Missions, Local Topic, That Our Churches May Be Filled with the Missionary Spirit, Dr. W. H. P. Fannoe, pastor Fifth Avenus Raptist Church: Saturday, Home Missions, Local Topic, That More Converts Among Our Foreign People Hay Beconstrained to Seek the Salvation of Their Own Nationality, Dr. F. S. Schenck, pastor University Heights Reformed Church.



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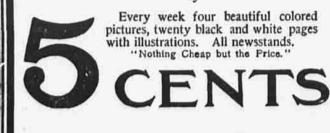
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